

WHY Buy Cheap Grades of Bicycles, when you can get the best for the same price?  
VICTORS - \$55.00  
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JOHN HARNLEY & CO., AGENTS.  
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# The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES  
COAL  
Hall, Goepel & Company  
Telephone 83  
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VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 62 VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 24 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

**TEA SETS**  
CHAFING DISHES  
URNS  
TEA KETTLES  
TUREENS  
VEGETABLE DISHES  
BAKE DISHES  
NUT BOWLS  
FRUIT DISHES.

We are showing a very extensive line of the above goods, finished in Satin, Fancy Engraved or Burnished. The Burnished Goods are in demand at present.

**See the Hard Metal Goods.**

**Challoner & Mitchell,**  
Telephone 675, JEWELLERS, 47 Gov't St.

**HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.**  
**V. Y. T. CO.**  
Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.  
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters  
Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

**The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.**

**R. P. RITHET & COMPY**  
LIMITED.

**Seagram's Whiskey.**  
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.  
Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.  
Bonniot Three \*\*\* Brandy

**COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,**  
HUNGARIAN, \*\*\* STRONG BAKERS

**THE KING OF ALL COFFEES.**  
Ask for **Chase & Sanborns Seal Brand**  
Coffee in 1 or 2 pound Tins. All Grocers Keep it.

**Jos. Tetley & Co.'s**

**Original Package Teas**

Always the Same.  
Sold by all Teamen and Grocers.

N.B.—These teas do not owe their success to green paint and whitewash advertising, but simply to excellence of flavor.

**HUDSON'S BAY COY**  
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

**Spring is Coming**

After a hard winter. Manufacturers and producers are pushing for trade. Trusts and syndicates are beginning to cut prices. Sugar is down—up goes the quantity to 22 pounds for \$1.00.

**Snowflake Flour.....\$1.05**  
**Whole Wheat Flour, American, 10 lbs for 35c**  
**Flake Barley.....4 " 25c**  
**Buckwheat Flour.....5 " 25c**  
**Wheatline.....Package 10c**  
**Breakfast Gem.....2 for 25c**

**Dixie H. Ross & Co.**

**KLONDIKE....**  
**OUTFITTING**

**WILSON BROTHERS**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, etc. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

**76, 79 and 80, Wharf Street. Victoria, B.C.**

**To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields**

We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

**30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**RELIABLE GOODS**  
**UNEXCELLED SERVICE**  
**REASONABLE PRICES**

**E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY**

**Sterling Silver Waltham Watches**  
FULLY GUARANTEED.  
**J. WENGER, 90 Gov't St.**  
**\$6.50**

**HAY! HAY! HAY!!!**  
CHOICE TIMOTHY Also Gow Hay Cheap  
**BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LD.**

**H. M. GRAHAME**  
Successor to  
**Lowenberg Harris & Co.**

**FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE, AND INSURANCE AGENT**

Rents and Interest Collected.

**41 Gov't St. Victoria**  
Agent at New Westminster  
**F. J. GOULTHARD**

**The Stock Exchange**  
17 TROUCE AVE.  
Own private wires; 250 telegrams per day.

**New York Stocks**  
**Chicago Wheat and Provisions**  
**Mining Shares For Sale**

We quote for to-day:  
Athabasca (1,000).....51  
Dardanelles (5,000).....17 1/2  
Noble Five (1,000).....30  
Rambler-Cariboo (2,000).....42 1/2  
Waterloo (3,000).....18  
Evening Star (2,000).....69  
Van Anda (5,000).....62 1/2  
Fontenoy (bid, 15) 2,000.....17

**Okanogan Free Gold**  
2,000 at 12 1/2, 5,000 at 13, 20,000 at 14.  
Offers wanted for 10,000.

All other stocks on application.  
See our reports.

**MINING SHARES WANTED**  
Athabasca, Fontenoy, Dardanelles, Rambler-Cariboo, Iron Colt.

**GUTHBERT & GOMPY.**  
Mining and General Brokers.  
15 and 17 Trounce Avenue. Telephone 683. P. O. box 136. Code: Bedford, McNeil and Clough's.

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**ASSAY OFFICE.**  
Broughton Street  
W. J. R. COWELL, B.A., F.G.S.,  
Assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores. Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

**W. JONES, Auctioneer.**

**MINING SHARES**

We beg to advise our numerous clients and the general public that we receive the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange by wire twice a day, and we should be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.

**STOCK QUOTATIONS.**

Okanogan Free Gold.....11  
Fontenoy.....19  
Noble Five.....31  
Rambler-Cariboo.....42  
Little Cariboo.....04  
Georgia.....01 1/2  
Victoria Texada.....01 1/2  
Dardanelles.....17 1/2  
Evening Star.....10 1/2  
Gopher.....03  
Monte Christo.....15  
Virginia.....52

**WANTED.**  
We can pay 18 1/2 cents for any part up to 20,000 Iron Colt. Two months ago we recommended Victorians to buy Iron Colt at 9 1/2 cents.

List your stocks with us.  
For other quotations call at our office.

**A. W. More & Co.,**  
Stock Brokers,  
86 Government Street.

**Sheffield Cutlery Store**

If you want A. 1....  
**RAZORS, KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES, SCISSORS, KITCHEN KNIVES, CARVERS, ETC.,**

We can supply you. See the variety.

**Fox's, 78 Gov't St.**

**RALPH CHURTON,**  
AUCTIONEER.  
Has commodious and well-lighted sales-rooms at  
**...62 Douglas Street...**

Periodical sales, at which good prices are always obtained. Furniture bought for cash.

**AUCTION.**  
I am instructed by W. J. R. Cowell, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., to sell his residence,  
**The Hermitage, Esquimalt Road.**  
**ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24th**  
at 2 p.m.,  
**Valuable Furniture, Billiard Table, Etc.**  
Including English Billiard Table, Billiard room Furniture, Lamps, Easy Chairs, Rattan Arm Chairs, splendid Rattan Lounge, Rattan Rockers, upholstered Sofa, Oak Sideboard, Oak Dining Table and Chairs, Oak Escrioire, Oak Hall Stand, Oak and other Centre Tables, Chiffonier, Massive Oak and other Bed Sets, Wire and Top Mattresses, Iron Bedsteads, Linoleum, Combination Table, Velvet Life Carpet Squares, Rugs, Mats, Stair Carpet, Matting, Hanging Lamps, good Pictures, Folding and Lounging Chairs, Crochery, Glassware, Air-Tight Heater, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Etc. Etc., etc.

The above goods are almost new and of excellent quality.

**W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.**

**ESCAPED SEA'S FURY.**  
Four Sailors of Bulgaria Tell the Story of Their Comrade's Sad Lot.

A Hundred Persons Left on Board Surely Sinking Helpless Steamer.

Survivors Imperilled Lives a Second Time in Gallant Attempt at Rescue.

By Associated Press.  
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 23.—The British steamer Vittoria, Capt. Wetherall, arrived to-day from Hull, via Hampton Roads, with four of the crew of the Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria, before reported disabled. The rescued mariners are: Second Mate Scharges, Quartermaster Carl Ludtke, John Schultz and William Stark. They were picked up by the Vittoria from an open boat of the Bulgaria three and a half hours after they had been cast adrift in Lat. 40 N., Long. 43, on February 5. These, with the 25 women and children who were picked up by the tank steamer Weehawken and landed in Ponta del Gada, Azores islands, a week ago, are all that are known to be safe of the crew of 85 men and 41 passengers which the Bulgaria had aboard when she sailed from New York for Bremen January 28. Capt. Wetherall says that he sighted the Bulgaria in a disabled condition at 7 a.m. February 5, with flags flying and the tank steamer Weehawken standing by and communicating with her. There was a heavy sea on, and his vessel drifted away from the disabled craft, but he steamed toward her and again located her. He saw the men aboard the crippled vessel attempt to lower a boat, and just as four of them got into it, the boat broke loose from the steamer and drifted away. The four men made an effort to row back to the Bulgaria, but on account of the high sea, the Vittoria was preparing to lower a boat to go to the assistance of those on the Bulgaria when the four men came alongside. After considerable difficulty they were taken aboard. During a lull in the storm the second officer of the Bulgaria, accompanied by six of the crew of the Vittoria, manned the boat just vacated and started for the sinking steamer. They were scarcely away from the side of the Vittoria, however, before another gale began, and the brave fellows not being able to reach the Bulgaria, found it impossible to return to the Vittoria until several hours had passed. Capt. Wetherall would not abandon hope of being of assistance to those on board the ill-fated vessel, and remained in sight of her until nightfall, when a perfect hurricane arose and carried the waiting ship miles away. In the morning the Bulgaria was not to be seen, and the Vittoria proceeded on her journey.

The story of the experiences of the Bulgaria and her passengers and crew, as told by Second Officer Scharges, is a thrilling one. "See after sea swept over us," said Scharges, "smashing in the doors of cabin and deck-houses, flooding the main deck, washing in the awning over the ship. To make matters worse, the horses that were stabled on the upper forward deck stampeded, and in their fright made a wild dash, trampling each other to death. This state of affairs continued until all but about 20 horses had been killed or drowned in the wash of the waves. "Then the butcher of the vessel with a number of seamen, went into the main deck and tried to quiet the beasts that remained. This failing, as did also the attempt to force the frenzied animals overboard, their throats were cut. Before the maddened animals were dispatched, however, the butcher had both his legs broken, and one of the seamen was badly injured.

"Any idea that our troubles were over was soon dispelled when it was found that the vessel was leaking. All the hatch coverings had been blown off, and before they could be replaced four of the seven holds filled, and all had considerable water in them. The cargo next shifted, listing the vessel heavily to port. In addition the carcasses of the horses washed apart, adding to the heavy list. All this did not happen in a day, for several hours had elapsed since the first misfortune.

"Then for 72 hours passengers and crew worked like slaves, the lowering cargo overboard to lighten the ship, but it was of little avail. Inch by inch the ship settled, and as she sunk deeper the waves washed with greater force and freedom over her. One wave carried away eight of the life-boats from the low-lying port side, and with these went much of hope and from the hearts of the passengers and crew. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th the order was given to take to the small boats. The water had flooded the engine room, and four pumps could not keep it down. It was then up to the grate bars, but the firemen still managed to keep the fires burning. Each passenger and seaman was given a life-preserver, and the remaining boats were gotten ready and provisioned.

Shortly after daylight three steamers, the Weehawken, Vittoria and Kouristan, one after another hove in sight. The Weehawken was the first to be of service, as she sent two boats in which the 25 women and children were placed. These were landed safely on the Weehawken, but after that the storm increased in violence. One of our boats was smashed, and it became almost impossible to lower another, on account of

the vessel being so far down on the port side and correspondingly high on the starboard, where the remaining boats were made fast. Another attempt was made and one of them was gotten into the sea. The three men who were saved with me jumped into her, when by some unfortunate accident we were cut loose. The men on the vessel were seen after that to try repeatedly to lower another boat, but without success.

The second officer stated that throughout the conduct of the crew and passengers was excellent. The women were especially brave. He thinks there is little likelihood the Bulgaria weathered the storm that night, as she was in sinking condition when he left her. The Bulgaria had no accommodation for first-class passengers, and all the passengers aboard were in the steerage. They were mostly Germans from different parts of the United States. It is feared that 101 persons went down with her.

**CANNIBALS UP NORTH.**  
Winnipeg Man Tells of Hair-breadth Escape From the Roasting Spit.

His Gold Seeking Companions were Short of Provisions and Desperate.

Special To The Colonist.  
Winnipeg, Feb. 23.—Jas. Cook of St. Marks, near Portage la Prairie, has received a letter from his son George, who is at Lesser Slave Lake, some 150 miles north of Edmonton, in which facts of the story of attempted cannibalism are reported.

Cook writes that J. A. McNab, a young man well known here, had been travelling with a small party of gold hunters whose provisions became exhausted, and to allay their craving for food the other members attempted to kill McNab, intending to cook the body and eat the flesh. They made an assault on McNab, who is an athletic young man, but after a desperate struggle he escaped from his companions and fled, snatching the only gun in his possession, one of his assailants. McNab escaped to Cook's camp, where he was given shelter.

The scene of this attempted cannibalism is in the vicinity of the Peace River valley, along which many prospecting parties are making toward the northern Yukon gold fields.

A few years ago news came from the same district that the Indians, who were almost starving, had fallen back to cannibalism and were killing their aged and infirm to replenish their larders.

**THE SLAIN AT OMDURMAN.**  
Official Reports Placed the Killed at One Thousand and Wounded at Sixteen Thousand.

London, Feb. 22.—Replying to a question by Mr. Labouchere in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Geo. Wyndham, parliamentary secretary to the war office, said that General Kitchener's officers killed at Omdurman and 16,000 wounded, besides the 400 killed in taking the town. No official returns existed, he said, of the number of wounded treated in the hospitals.

**A PROHIBITION NAVY.**  
Secretary Long Forbids Issue of Liquors to the Enlisted Men.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The following order signed by the secretary of the navy, John D. Long, has been sent to the commanders of all navy yards and war vessels: "After mature deliberation the department has decided that it is for the best interests of the service that the sale or issue to enlisted men on board ships of the navy or within the limits of naval stations, be prohibited. Therefore after receipt of this order, commanding officers and commandants are forbidden to allow any malt or alcoholic liquor to be sold or issued to enlisted men either on board ships or within the limits of navy yards, naval stations and the barracks, except in the medicinal department."

**ELECTRIC VEHICLES.**  
Twenty-Five Millions Capital for Concern to operate in New York.

Trenton, N.J., Feb. 23.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day by the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, with an authorized capital of \$25,000,000. The company is empowered to acquire and manufacture, buy and sell vehicles of all kinds to be operated by electricity, compressed air, gas, oil and other means of motive power, also to acquire franchises for the operating of these vehicles to carry passengers and freight of all descriptions.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

**REGULATING A SULTAN**  
How a British Second Class Cruiser Brought to Time the Ruler of Oman.

**He Made Secret Concession Relying Upon Armed Support From the French.**

By Associated Press.  
Bombay, Feb. 23.—Important details regarding the action of the British authorities at Muscat, the capital of the Sultanate of Oman, have just become public. It appears that the news of a lease by the Sultan of Oman of a coaling station to France on the coast of Oman, leaked out while the British political agent at Muscat, Major Fagan, was absent. He promptly returned to his post, but the Sultan refused to furnish him with any information.

The commander of the British gunboat Sphinx thereupon despatched a lieutenant and armed party to the palace, but the Sultan, hoping to receive aid from the French, continued to be recalcitrant. The arrival of the second-class cruiser Eclipse, flagship of the East Indies station with Rear Admiral Edmund C. Drummond on board, saw the Sultan's subjects in a panic, though the Sultan himself still remained obdurate.

During the morning of February 16 Admiral Drummond sent word that unless the Sultan attended a durbar on board the Eclipse at 2 o'clock that afternoon he would board the forts at 2:20 p.m. Notice of the Admiral's intention was sent to the foreign consuls and the town was speedily in confusion. The advisers of the Sultan implored him to submit and the Eclipse took up a position broadside to the town, while the other British ships cleared for action. The Sultan thereupon posted a notification at the customs house and on the gates of the town that the agreement with the French was cancelled.

At noon the Sultan sent his brother on board the Eclipse, but the British admiral refused to receive him as a substitute. Just about 2 o'clock the Sultan, almost unattended, arrived on board the flagship and remained there for three hours, while the whole population lined the beach, and anxiously awaited the outcome. The Sultan, it appears, completely acquiesced to the British demands, and handed over to Admiral Drummond the treaty with France. On the following day the Admiral went to the palace, where a great durbar was held, and the Sultan publicly repudiated his agreement with France.

**CHICAGO BLOCK BURNED.**  
Building That Survived the Great Conflagration Now a Prey to the Flames.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Fire to-day destroyed the Lind building, 28 to 32 Market street, one of the few buildings which stood through the great fire of 1871 and through several smaller fires which had threatened to destroy it since that time. The building was a seven-story structure, and was occupied by a large number of firms, the majority of them being machinists, printers and engravers. The total loss is estimated at \$225,000.

**C. P. R. IMPROVEMENTS.**  
General Statement of the Programme for This Year—Double Tracking Called In.

Winnipeg, Feb. 23.—Manager Whyte of the C.P.R., has returned from Montreal. Interviewed he said many improvements would be made along the line during the present year. Right through to the Pacific Coast the policy of introducing substantial improvements will be kept up and many wooden bridges be replaced with steel structures. Handsome new stations will be erected at New Westminster and Sienamus. The question of having a double track between Winnipeg and Fort William will be under consideration this year, and as soon as the snow goes a competent engineer will go over the ground and prepare an estimate of the cost. The time is coming shortly when double tracks to Fort William will be absolutely necessary and an estimate of what the work will cost will soon be prepared. Asked as to when the newly appointed general superintendent, Mr. Oborn, would arrive, Mr. Whyte said it would not be before Mr. Shaugnessy returns from his trip to Europe.

**EPWORTH AND POLITICS.**  
Woodstock, Feb. 23.—(Special)—At the Epworth League convention here, one member moved that a telegram of congratulation be sent to R. H. Holmes, who was elected in West Huron, as a fellow Epworth Leaguer. This was too much for the convention and the enthusiastic brother was roundly rated.

**ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL**  
**10 CENTS PER PACKET. CIGARETTES**

**H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST**  
Salmon Block, Victoria,



## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Course of the Lieutenant-Governor  
Formally Arraigned by His  
Late Advisers.Government Take Responsibility  
and Plead the Precedent of Lord  
Aberdeen's Action.Railway Subsidy Repudiation Bill  
Passed—Woman Franchise  
Close to Success.

## WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

MR. EMBERTS, continuing the speech the first part of which appeared in yesterday's issue, proceeded as follows:

The money and the land of the people had been so safeguarded. No one could say that broad-gauge railways in a mountain country like British Columbia could be built at a cost of \$100,000 a mile, and one only had to read the preamble of the general act to see how distinctly in the very first sections it was intimated that the construction of such lines as are required for the development of the interior of the Dominion will assist us in our policy will give an additional \$4,000,000 per mile for such roads as we find necessary. In such a country as this, where the land is so valuable, the only method of building the Cheap John method would kill the country. The late government had had confidence in the country, and had done all that was possible to induce capital to come in and build to be built as evidence the road now in construction from Robson to Midway, opening up the great resources of the Boundary country. As to the conditional contracts referred to by the attorney-general, he (Mr. Eberts) firmly believed in them, and further, that the bargain made therein was a fair one. The late government was now proposed to be done—repudiated by the province. If contracts were entered into, he they provisionally or otherwise, the honor of the province demanded that they be adhered to. It is not the business of the roads that were referred to in the bill before the house, work had been done—preparatory actual railway building, for surveying, for the necessary work, and to repudiate the promises on which the expenditures in question had been made would be to work grave injustice upon the public. The late government had been perfectly sincere in his statements that the roads referred to by him would be built in accordance with the statute, and it was as far as he could go to merit the stigma of unfaithfulness. To cut off as was proposed the opportunity of the railway people interested to complete their contracts with the province, and to put the province in a position to take the contracts referred to by the attorney-general that it would be the proper way for the people of British Columbia to build, own and operate their own railways.

MR. EMBERTS proceeded to quote the honorable attorney-general's words. Hon. Mr. Martin—Well, if I did say that, I did not mean it. I had no intention of expressing myself on the question of state ownership. Mr. Eberts was quite prepared to admit this as yet another of Hon. Mr. Martin's curious mistakes. Yet when the opportunity offered it would be found that the government had been perfectly sincere in his statements that the roads referred to by him would be built in accordance with the statute, and it was as far as he could go to merit the stigma of unfaithfulness. To cut off as was proposed the opportunity of the railway people interested to complete their contracts with the province, and to put the province in a position to take the contracts referred to by the attorney-general that it would be the proper way for the people of British Columbia to build, own and operate their own railways.

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called upon to pay its part of the initial cost, and when the attorney-general complained that contracts should be conditional upon the Dominion doing its part, it was a very peculiar position. It would indeed have been that the province was not doing its duty had it failed to make just such stipulations. The Dominion, on the other hand, by this time have been built, or well under way, had the Dominion done its duty.

Hon. Mr. Cotton—But they didn't. Col. Baker continued that the opportunity had not yet passed, unless the legislation was repudiated. In any event, the late government had done its duty, and nothing could have been more fair or business-like than the incorporation of the late government's contracts. In conclusion, he pointed out that 500-odd miles of railway had been built under the auspices of the late government, and that the Dominion had been augmenting its revenue, population and importance. The country, if not the gentleman opposite, would give credit for this record.

MR. KELIE thought that all measures were either good or bad. If they were good, they required no sugar-coating. He thought this was a good measure. He thought that the Dominion had been doing its duty, and that the late government had been augmenting its revenue, population and importance. The country, if not the gentleman opposite, would give credit for this record.

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railway, and it built up millionaires in the East. He challenged any honorable gentleman to show that it had been a benefit to the province. The coal lands were rich enough to build half a dozen railways. The Dominion, on the other hand, by this time have been built, or well under way, had the Dominion done its duty.

Hon. Mr. Cotton—The honorable gentleman feels uneasy in this connection, and I quite understand it. The word "repudiation" had been applied to this measure, and the way some members had rolled that word and repudiation around their tongues reminded him of the old lady who said she never enjoyed a sermon unless it contained that beautiful word "Melchizedek." (Laughter.) Continuing, Mr. Cotton declared that Mackenzie & Mann had acknowledged that they had no legal contract with the province and it would be deceiving the public for the government to say that there had been a valid contract. That there had been a valid contract. That there had been a valid contract. That there had been a valid contract.

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want of confidence resolution offered by the leader of the opposition, on a division of 21 to 14—Two members of the opposition, Messrs. Dunsinuir and Pooley, were absent. The day proved a very entertaining one for the crowded galleries, speeches being varied with poetry of the type most favored by the representative from Revelstoke, and the serious business of the day preceded by an amusing passage between Mr. Speaker and the senior member for Cariboo, Mr. Helgesen, as to the latitude allowable under a "question of privilege." The house sat from two until six o'clock, and late into the night as well, the government being determined on closing up the business this week, and continuous effort being necessary to the accomplishment of this end.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and prayers were read by Rural Dean Barber.

## A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Helgesen rose to a question of privilege. He had noticed in the Colonist report of his remarks the previous day—

Mr. Speaker—I thought I had made it clear that errors in a newspaper report do not constitute a question of privilege.

Mr. Helgesen, continuing—I am reported to have said that the land grant of the Cassiar Central was 9,000,000 acres.

Mr. Speaker—Whatever you are reported to have said cannot be brought before this house as a question of privilege.

Mr. Helgesen—While what I did say was—

Mr. Speaker insisted sharply that his ruling must be obeyed, and the member for Cariboo took his seat.

Mr. Speaker asked whether the member would say that he regarded the publication which he sought to complain of as affecting his reputation.

"Well no," said the member somewhat slowly, and then as he saw the determination of the chair to end the matter—"Yes, I do."

"You cannot discuss this question," said Mr. Speaker positively.

"But," pleaded Mr. Henderson, coming to the rescue—"not if it affects his reputation?"

"Not if a paper makes a liar out of me?" added Mr. Helgesen, taking up the cue.

"The matter has gone quite far enough," decided Mr. Speaker, and he stated the rule distinctly, that mere reports of the proceedings of the house, or spoken of in this house as questions of privilege.

"Well I'll bow to your ruling," said Mr. Helgesen, resuming his seat—"but it's a rule that I never saw followed before."

Privately Mr. Helgesen informed the Colonist reporter later that he had not said that the land grant of the Cassiar Central included 9,000,000, but that the section district was of this extent.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Higgins presented the report of the special committee which he is chairman, appointed to visit and inspect the Victoria provincial gaol, the Reformatory juvenile reformatory, and the Refuge Home in this city.

This report was received and ordered to be printed.

THE QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY.

MR. TURNER moved, seconded by Mr. Eberts: "That the course adopted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing his late ministry was at variance with the constitutional principle upon which responsible government should be conducted."

Introducing his argument, the leader of the opposition said that he would have much preferred had the presentation of this important resolution devolved upon someone more eloquent and more capable than himself—someone more competent to do justice to the importance of the subject. He said that he was not a constitutional lawyer, but he was a citizen, and he touched the very life of the people, the essence of their liberties. It involved a principle which the people of this province must stand up manfully for when it was assailed, unless they wished to see their liberties swept away. Liberties that had been won even with the sword. It was not a party question—it was infinitely more so. It was a question of constitutional right, the right of the people.

What the opposition contended, was that the Lieutenant-Governor, as the representative of the crown, should carry on his duties in a proper and constitutional way, nor touch the indisputable rights of the people themselves or their representatives in parliament. The opposition claimed that the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia had failed to keep within his rights and had placed himself before the people of this province as a violator of the constitutional rights of government. He did not propose to speak at any length, but there were a few details which it was necessary to discuss in order to put the case fairly before the house. As all present well knew, there had been an election in the Province of British Columbia last—at all events, in the Province of British Columbia, where as the voting took place somewhat later, definite results could not be known for some time.

Yet on the 14th of July, long before anything definite could be known by either party as to how they stood, the Lieutenant-Governor of the province had written to the Attorney-General, informing him that he considered the result of the election in the light of an expression of want of confidence, and stating that he consequently refused to sanction any appointments or any special appropriations. The special appointment under discussion, and which brought this letter and its contents before the house, was that of Mr. Speaker. In a few days the Lieutenant-Governor authorized this appointment, which was in reality merely a change, and also continued to sign both regular and special warrants for some time, up to the 2nd August—among these the Faugnier appointment, and the warrant that gave a grant of some few hundred dollars to the Women's Home at New Westminster.

On the 8th August, however, the Governor had addressed another letter to the government, asking for their resignation, on the ground that it no longer commanded the confidence of the people. At this time it could not possibly be known which side would have the majority, while the government of the day had 16 strong supporters elected and Cassiar yet to be heard from, where it was expected even by the opposition that two more seats would be added, despite the energetic fight that was being put up by the opponents of the administration. The opposition then had 18 seats, including two which were the object of dispute. One member certainly not having been elected, it was not until qualified by the special legislation of this session on his behalf. Thus so far the Governor could know at that date, the parties were equal, while a number of petitions filed made the final result yet more difficult to prognosticate.

There the first real fault of the Governor lay. He had no right to presume upon the confidence of the government would not be supported by the people—he should have allowed the people the right to say what government they desired. The election was only just over; results were not yet in; and the people had not made the declaration of their wishes. The Governor

THURSDAY, February 23.

The constitutionality of the course pursued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing his late advisers was the subject of a very interesting and animated debate in the house this afternoon, terminated by the rejection of the

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# HICKMAN TYE Hardware Co.,

Importers of...

## Iron, Steel, Hardware, Pipe Fittings, Cutlery,

MINING and MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

Miners going to Klondike and Altin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.

P. O. DRAWER 613.

## NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

March 16 the Favorite Date for Assembling Parliament But Division Held Over.

Emigration Agent in Ireland Fired of His Task and Wants Recall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—A lengthy meeting of the cabinet was held to-day at which there were ten ministers present—Laurier, Cartwright, Davies, Joly, Mills, Scott, Blair, Mulock, Fielding and Patterson. The Washington delegates explained to their colleagues, and the date of the meeting of parliament was discussed, a majority being in favor of Thursday, March 16. Some of the ministers, however, pressed strongly for April 6, holding that it would be far better to delay the meeting until then and have all the business of the government ready, than to meet parliament in March in a state of unpreparedness. Owing to the absence of Messrs. Tarte, Sifton, Fisher and Borden, and especially the first two, it was decided to leave the final decision over until to-morrow, but at present March 16 seems to have the call.

Mr. Charles Devlin, ex-M.P., is tired of Ireland and wants to throw up his job as Canadian emigration agent there. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has asked him to hold on for another year, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Devlin will consent.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Miner Explodes Can of Powder—A Mishap at Wellington—Matrimonial.

Nanaimo, Feb. 23.—(Special).—The funeral of the late, D. McKenzie, accountant of the Alexandra mine, will take place on Sunday afternoon.

Fred Sheen, a miner at Wellington, was badly squeezed and taken to the Nanaimo hospital for treatment.

Wm. L. Williams, a miner, was badly burned about the face and hands in No. 1 shaft, New Vancouver Coal Company, last night. It appears that the unfortunate was in the act of pouring powder from one can to another when a spark from his lamp dropped and ignited the powder.

The steamship Wellington sailed at noon to-day for San Francisco.

Miss Elizabeth Nankivell, of Northfield, was married to Benjamin Palmer, of Wellington last night.

Those unhappy patients who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price, 25 cents.

MARRIED.

GOLDSTRAW-HOLLEY—At the residence of Rev. J. C. Speer, on Thursday, February 23, James Goldstraw, to Annie A. Holley, both of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ladies' Surgical Belts and Appliances

ATLIN LAKE AND BENNETT LAKE

MINING DIVISION.

GORE, BURNET & CO.,

Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers.

Will shortly open a branch office at Atlin.

Victoria office room 2, Five Sisters block.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THE BIG FUN SHOW

KELLY & MASON COMPANY

WHO IS WHO

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

FOR THE KLONDIKE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash. No Charge Less Than 25 Cents.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge. A.O.U.W. hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, secretary.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. hall. Englishmen welcome.

WANTED.

YOUNG LADY CASHIER WANTED—Address, stating past experience, if any, Box 402, post office, Victoria.

WANTED—A steward for the Union Club; unexceptional references required; testimonials to be in not later than 31st March; wages, \$65 per month. Apply to the Secretary.

WANTED—Cook and help; wages, \$30; help, \$15. Apply 67 View street, Victoria.

WANTED—By Montreal import house, energetic agent for hardware and glassware specialties; references. X. D. (7) Colonist.

WANTED—A boy to learn the drug business; must be graduate High school. Apply box 501, P. O.

WANTED—A reliable person to go to eVrnon to assist at housework and care of children; no cooking or washing. Apply between 9 and 1 o'clock at 31, Driand hotel.

FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH wants position; Atlin preferred; best of testimonials for ability, neat and character. Vulcan, Colonist office.

WANTED—A partner with capital, to introduce a new fire alarm recently patented in United States and Canada; a good thing for the right man. For all information apply to E. Crivell, Seattle, Wash.

WANTED—A position as governor or companion; no objection to country. Address: A. W. C., Colonist office.

WANTED—Situation as customs clerk or assistant; good references. Address "Neoprite," Colonist office.

TO LET OR LEASE.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD and lodging in private house for two or three gentlemen; well furnished; private dining room; close to cars; 5 minutes' walk from P. O. Apply R. C. Baker & Investment Co., Government street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED housekeeping rooms; use of kitchen; no other rooms; private house; central; rent moderate. C. C. Colonist office.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms; suitable for housekeeping. Apply Mrs. Soupal, 11 Rae street.

A COMFORTABLE furnished room with board, 70 Princess avenue.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—Single, en suite or unfurnished. 50 Douglas street.

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS in suite, at Elmore, corner of Simcoe and Oswego streets. Apply 88 Simcoe street.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS—Corner Quadra and Fort streets.

TO RENT FOR TEN YEARS—An improved steam farm of 125 acres, (50 acres) fifty acres seeded down; fine dwelling house of eight rooms; 200 fruit trees beginning to bear; wharf, church, school and post office in the vicinity; a fine opening for a summer hotel, as there is none on Pender; C. P. N. steamer calls Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday; rent, \$200 per hundred dollars per annum. Apply to W. Grimmer, Pender Island, B. C.

FOR SALE—Ten copper claims at Clayco; partly developed; owners will retain an interest or will sell some outright. Address "Prospector," Colonist office.

FRESH EASTERN PORK—Cambridge pork, sausage, Bologna, sausage, corn mako, choice salt pork, new beans, good butter, one pound blocks, 20 cents. Robert Eccles, City Market.

FOR SALE—A fine large marble soda fountain; also a first-class candy and ice cream business, at a great bargain. Apply 28 Government street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A six-year-old mare, suitable for riding or driving. Address L. Colonist.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Cottage, with 3 acres of land; fire road; 3 miles from post office; first-class chicken ranch. B. 52 Douglas street.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—From 4 Stanley avenue, fox terrier puppy. Party returning same will be rewarded.

LOST—A gold signet ring, with blood-stone with crest cut in. Finder will be rewarded on returning to Colonist office.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital paid up - - \$1,500,000

Rest - - - - - 1,250,000

Branches of this Bank are now Established at...







## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.  
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

The very great demands upon our space this morning prevent a discussion of the constitutional point raised by Mr. Turner's motion and the speeches thereon. It may be observed, however, that the plausible argument of the Attorney-General in justification of the dismissal of the Turner ministry will not stand scrutiny, but that he proved himself out of court. He accepted for the government the responsibility for the dismissal, but his defence of it was illogical and inconclusive. He referred to the action of Lord Aberdeen in connection with the Tupper administration as affording a precedent which the Lieutenant-Governor had followed, but he got himself hopelessly involved in the application of the precedent and covered his retreat with a few forensic fireworks. Briefly his position was this: Sir Charles Tupper had a right to ask that parliament should be called together, but believing he was defeated he preferred to resign. From this he argued that if he had not resigned Lord Aberdeen would have dismissed him; but this is altogether an unsustainable position, for, as Mr. Eberts showed in his really admirable argument, there is no precedent for such a thing. But this is not the weakest point in the Attorney-General's argument, which breaks down because the case of Mr. Turner is not parallel to that of Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Turner did not know he was defeated. He could not have known it. He could not have asked the Lieutenant-Governor to call the legislature together because the elections were not over. The only case cited by the Attorney-General being shown to be wholly inapplicable, the Lieutenant-Governor's act remains undefended. We shall deal with this matter at greater length to-morrow, and will dismiss it in the meanwhile by expressing satisfaction that the government has fully recognized the constitutional duty to accept the responsibility of the Lieutenant-Governor's action. The acceptance has been late in coming, but it is something that it has come at all. Mr. Cotton can now revise his proposition that the British Constitution does not apply to British Columbia. The Attorney-General declined to defend the calling in of Mr. Beaven and the responsibility of his government extending to that, the Lieutenant-Governor's action in that respect remains undefended.

### A FURTHER EXPLANATION.

When referring to the publication of an alleged interview with Baron de Goldschmidt, which appeared in the Colonist, we said that if anything further could be printed by us that would help remove any annoyance or injury that might have been caused by the appearance of the article, it would be cheerfully made public. In compliance with that promise we make the following explicit statement:

Referring to the article contained in the Daily Colonist of the 16th of February, headed "The Rothschilds in Klondike," we have been communicated with by the solicitors of Baron de Goldschmidt, and from the statements made to us we are satisfied that the article is one that should not have been published. That article purports to be the substance of an interview between Baron de Goldschmidt and a reporter of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, from which newspaper we copied. We are now apprised of the fact that Baron de Goldschmidt entirely denies ever having had such an interview and also that the statements contained in the alleged interview are themselves untrue. We regret that we were induced to publish an article which we now find out was without foundation, and cheerfully publish this in order that it may have as much publicity as the original article.

### THE TURNER RAILWAY POLICY.

The Attorney-General's speech on moving the bill to abolish certain railway subsidies, laid particular stress upon the inclusion in the security given by Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann for the construction

of the railway from Penticton to Boundary of a proviso that it was conditional upon Dominion aid being given to the railway. Such a proviso was entirely in accord with the policy under which the provincial subsidy was granted, and it may be well at this time to re-state that policy.

Mr. Martin may be ignorant of the fact, but every one else will remember that Mr. R. P. Ritchet during the session of 1897 made an elaborate and carefully compiled statement of the relation between the money paid into the federal treasury from this province and the amount expended in the province by the Dominion, showing that the former was very greatly in excess of the latter. This speech was heartily endorsed by the members of the government, and crystallized the sentiment already expressed in a general way in the press and elsewhere, that the province was not receiving fair play at the hands of the Dominion, and led to the inauguration of a railway policy by the Turner government, intended to be conditional upon aid being given by parliament supplementary to that given by the legislature. The Colonist followed Mr. Ritchet's speech with a series of articles on the claims of the province upon the Dominion. Last session the Turner government gave effect to the work done along this line by the passage of the Loan act, which expressly stipulated in the preamble that federal aid in supplement of provincial aid was contemplated by the legislature. In perfect harmony with this plan, the contract made with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann for the construction of one of the subsidized lines was made conditional upon the receipt of such subsidy. The inclusion of such a condition was not a mistake; it was not the result of undue insistence on the part of the contractors. It was placed in the contract in perfect good faith and for the purpose of giving effect to the policy which the legislature had endorsed.

In the course of his remarks upon the bill, Mr. Deane excused his support of it on the ground that one of the planks of the then opposition during the last campaign was the overturning of the government railway policy. This is intelligible. It was the only intelligible reason advanced in the whole debate by the government side. We can understand that a political party might take the position that it is undesirable to aid railway construction in any way, or that the burden of assistance should be borne wholly by the province, or that it should be borne wholly by the Dominion, or even that we should not have railways at all constructed by private individuals. There is no way of ascertaining whether the party now in power favor either of these propositions or have some other theory in regard to railway construction. As Mr. McBride said, they propose to repeal the Turner plan, but offer nothing as a substitute. This much has been established: The Turner railway policy has been killed, and provincial development has been arrested.

### BASE METALS AND GOLD.

Mr. Cotton, in introducing the bill relating to the rights of prospectors on railway lands, mentioned a subject which has engaged the attention of many others besides himself, namely, what the rights of the crown are to ores of the base metals carrying gold. It is not the railway companies alone that are interested in the answer to this question. It affects all owners of granted lands. Mr. Cotton expressed a strong conviction that where the base and the precious metals were intermingled the rights of the crown would prevail, and he expressed the opinion that the courts would so hold. The opinion of Mr. Cotton—or of any one else for that matter—upon this point is of no special value, for the question is an open one, and until the court pronounces upon it, no one can pretend to say what the law will be. We imagine, however, that there will be no such general rule laid down as he suggests. The prerogative right of the crown to the precious metals cannot be questioned; but the court will scarcely hold that the presence of any appreciable quantity of gold in an ore renders it the property of the crown. In all the ores of copper found in this province gold exists in greater or less amounts, and to hold, as Mr. Cotton does, that the intermingling of gold and copper gives the ore to the crown, would be practically to nullify the provision in every grant conferring the base metals upon the owner of the soil, which would be equivalent to the withdrawal of rights after they had been conferred—a thing which the British law does not contemplate. It may be suggested that the courts will hold that where the ore is of such a character that gold is the chief product and a base metal a by-product, the ore would vest in the crown, and where contrary conditions exist it would vest in the grantee of the soil. If this should be held to be the law, the question would be one of fact in each instance, and nothing would be settled by the submission of a case to the courts. The question is one of great practical difficulty. It is not like the naked question of prerogative right. That involves merely a principle of law, but it is evident that what might be true of the ore out of one mine might not be true of that out of another mine, but that would be true of a mine at one stage of development might not be true at another stage. We think we see very serious objections to the adoption of this method of settling the question.

It so happens that the E. & N. Railway Company has been mentioned conspicuously in connection with this matter, and hence there is a disposition in the public mind to associate the point involved with that company only. But it applies to others as well. We assume that no one whom the contention of the Finance Minister affects will be in haste to surrender his supposed rights. There

may be much or little involved in them, but however that may be it is not reasonable to expect the grantees of the crown to submit to the curtailment of their grants in any way. Doubtless the majority of crown grantees would, like the E. & N. company, do anything in reason to promote the development of mines upon their property.

The Colonist yesterday said the Spaniards had once a post at Alberni. This was a clerical error. Nootka was meant, as appeared by the context.

Replying to the Globe it may be admitted that if the New Brunswick government had been defeated it would have been a Conservative victory. But the inference that the success of the government is a Liberal triumph is not logical nor is it correct in point of fact. The government was sustained in power by Conservative votes. It numbers in its membership more than one Conservative and many of its elected supporters are Conservatives. If the latter party had stood together they would have defeated the government and it would have been a Conservative victory. They refused to stand together. Does not the Globe see the distinction?

### BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING ACT.

From the Toronto Globe.

The bill introduced by the Minister of Mines in the British Columbia Legislature contains a clause which has been regarded with disfavor in other parts of the Dominion. It provides that "no joint stock company or corporation shall be entitled to take out a free miner's certificate unless the same has been incorporated and not simply licensed or registered under the laws of this Province, and unless such company or corporation is authorized to take out a miner's license by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council." The effect of this is to shut out companies incorporated by the Dominion to carry on mining in British Columbia, and also companies incorporated by the other Provinces, just what purpose is to be served by this policy of Provincial exclusiveness is not at all clear. By requirements in regard to registration and license the Province can impose and does impose every necessary safeguard. It requires the establishment of a local office where legal processes may be served and makes provision by which the "extra-Provincial" company may sue and be sued. It safeguards local creditors, and by making the fees as high as the costs of incorporation, prevents the loss of revenue by incorporation elsewhere. The only practical effect of this proposed law would be the location of the head offices of a few corporations in British Columbia, and that would be a small return for the annoyance and inconvenience and retaliatory spirit that would be provoked. A company with a Dominion charter to carry on operations in Ontario and British Columbia would be obliged to dissolve and incorporate under the laws of British Columbia. If Ontario should regulate operations in the two Provinces would be impossible. "The country of nations distinctly recognizes the right of a foreign incorporated company to carry on business and make contracts without the country in which it is incorporated, if consistent with the purposes of the corporation, and not prohibited by its charter, and not inconsistent with the local laws of the country in which the business is carried on, subject always to the restrictions and burdens imposed by the law enforced therein." That is from a judgment by Justice Ritchie, recorded in Vol. 17, Supreme Court Reports, page 155. If such is recognized in the country of nations, surely the best of Provinces united in one family should dictate a policy at least as generous.

The American constitution provides that a company incorporated in any State of the Union shall have power to do business in any other State, subject, of course, to the local laws. Were a measure similar to this clause in the British Columbia bill to be passed by any State Legislature it would be declared ultra vires by the Supreme Court. In Canada there is no such constitutional provision, and while the law is clearly contrary to the spirit and purpose of the Federal compact, it would stand the test of our highest court. It was to cover cases of this kind that the power of disallowance was conferred on the Federal authority. In the United States the Federal authority has no power of disallowance, but the local adoption of protection policies is carefully prohibited by the constitution. We have no such constitutional safeguards, but the power of disallowance has been retained to meet the possibility of local exclusiveness or antagonistic legislation between the Provinces. The clause in question deals primarily with the property of the Province and the local regulations of the mining industry, not with the Federal incorporation of companies. It is consequently quite within the scope of Provincial authority, although it may have would be beyond the power of a State Legislature. While provision has been made for the possible straining of Provincial authority in the direction of inter-provincial antagonism, it is to be hoped that the opposite spirit will characterize the deliberations of every Cabinet Council and every Legislative Assembly. While we are so enthusiastic about the strengthening of the ties that bind the Empire together, we will be making ourselves ridiculous if local exclusiveness breeds antagonism within the Dominion.

### ROSSLAND VEIN STRUCTURE.

"The vein structure of the Rossland camp is an interesting study," said the superintendent of one of the big mines to a Miner reporter.

"It seems to me," he continued, "that there is one great mother lode throughout the entire north belt. It forms a huge arc, extending around the southern slopes of Red, Monte Cristo and Columbia mountains. Its eastern extremity, so far as has been traced, is near the Columbia-Kootenay. The western end seems to be somewhere on the steeply sloping of Red mountain near Jumbo gulch. Between these two extremes it stretches out like a huge bow, along the general line of which lie the great ore bodies thus far discovered."

"This lode, which can be traced for thousands of feet, is the main fracture of the north belt. Branching off from it on each side are other fissures, which form a series of rich veins in themselves. The whole system is much like the backbone of a fish, with the spine and ribs branching out from it. At times the great mother lode narrows until it becomes a mere seam in the country rock. Again it widens out into immense ore bodies. The same is true of the lateral veins, which often rival the main lode in size and value. The comparison to the backbone and the ribs of a fish is, of course, a general one. I

## What Do You

...Use Paint For?

Other people use it to preserve property—to beautify and adorn. That's good—and it's right. All Paint "when it's new" looks well. "When it's new"—There's the rub—"when it's new." The Elephant Mixed Paints look well and wear well long after other paints are faded and gone, while the cost of applying Elephant Paint is no more than the cost of applying a poorer grade. The dealers who sell our Paints can tell you a story that'll make you think there's a difference in Paints.

## The Canada Paint Company,

LIMITED.

Montreal. Toronto. St. Malo. Vancouver. Victoria.

would not have you think that it can be covered out in detail.

"Crossing the whole vein formation is a regular series of faults, as perfect in its way as is the ledge structure itself. On Red mountain the breaks are numerous, and they form the principal difficulty which the mining superintendents must overcome. Under the circumstances, every additional bit of knowledge that can be added to the general store regarding the nature of these faults is to the advantage of the whole mining community.

"It has been my experience that the faults in this city come from the north to the south. The vast earth disturbance which caused them seems to have extended from the poles to the equator. In the past some difficulty has been caused here by a confusion of dykes and faults. Properly there are no dykes here. The genuine dyke is a cross-course of some rock foreign to the nature of the country rock. Here what we call a dyke is really a section of the country rock occurring in the ledge. At the time the fissure was formed, ages ago, the fracture was incomplete, and in places no cleavage occurred. Later on the mineral was deposited in these fissures. Where the fracture had been incomplete, no mineral was of course deposited. It is these portions of the country rock occurring in the vein that are locally known as dykes. They are distinguishable because of the fact that they generally occur at right angles to the ledge proper. When they are found, the mining man need only drive straight ahead through the dyke along the general line of the ledge. He is almost certain to find the ore in place, just where it should be, when the dyke has been traversed.

"The fault is radically different. It can be easily distinguished from the dyke, since the fault is generally accompanied by striation marks, where it has been forced through the surrounding rock and the ledge. Then, too, there is nearly always a streak of talc between the vein matter and the fault. It has been my experience that these faults cut the country with almost mathematical precision. When one of two or three parallel ledges has faulted, the others may be depended upon to fault in the same line with the break in the first ledge. As a consequence, when the character of one fault has been solved, a solution is offered to the character of the corresponding faults in all the parallel ledges lying by."

## CURRENT COMMENT

### SUPREME COURT CHANGE.

The five members from Kootenay in the legislative assembly should stand pat on the proposal to change the sitting of the Supreme Court from Victoria to Vancouver for all Mainland cases. There is no good reason for such change, and there is no reason why the members from Kootenay should help despoil Victoria simply to gratify Vancouver. While Kootenay is on the Mainland, its members should not allow themselves to be lured by the siren song of the Fraser river people and those of Vancouver Island. The people of Kootenay do not owe Vancouver anything—more than will—that is not due other sections of the province. Now is the time for Kootenay to assert herself and show the remainder of the province that she is pledged to fair play.—Nelson Tribune.

### A SAD AWAKENING.

This paper did what it could in June last to defeat the Turner government on the sole ground that an improvement in the management of affairs was quite possible and would be a service to the country. In some respects the present government is an improvement on its predecessors, but we must confess that it is not what the needs of the country loudly call for. There is a vindictiveness throughout its whole course, inspired by Joseph Martin, that we know the temper of this province will not tolerate. Sibbald was dismissed from office at Revelstoke simply because Mr. Keadie had a knife in him; and many other officials were dismissed simply because they were appointed by the Turner government.—Sandon Mining Review.

### A LONDON VIEW.

A London, England, daily newspaper, speaking of British Columbia, says: Possessing a white man's climate and other facilities possibly, plenty of wood, water, means of transportation, smelters, etc., there is no doubt in the mind of the writer that in that golden gem in the crown of our Empire, England needs a jewel that will yet far outshine either Africa or Western Australia. As an eminent scientist said a few weeks ago, speaking of Rossland and Ymir, he "did not think that there was any spot of the same circumference on the face of the globe that could equal it in the immense bodies and value of its precious metals." As an outcome of the recent visit of the British Association, to Ottawa during the summer, a party of English and French scientists paid a visit to Rossland and vicinity and some of the leading mines, including the famous Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, etc. All of the party were most profoundly impressed with what they had seen of the resources of the mines. Prof. Meirs, London, said: "I have not been here long enough to form an accurate opinion of the mines, but I have seen enough to convince me that your immense ore bod-

# SPENCER'S

## ..FRIDAY.. BARGAINS

New Goods Keep Coming in, and to start them out again we hold a Friday Sale of

## .Ladies'. Cotton Wrappers

150 Print Wrappers, Full Size, well made, Special Price, 75c.

125 Print Wrappers, Better Quality, Cut a Little Fuller, 90c.

75 Print Wrappers, Trimmed Lace, New Plaid Patterns, \$1.35.

85 Percale Wrappers. Trimmed with Colored Embroidery to match the goods, \$1.50

50 Percale Wrappers, Yoke Trimmed Embroidery and Frill, \$1.65.

35 Cambric Wrappers New Collar and Sleeve, \$1.75.

50 Fine Cambric Wrappers, Trimmed, New Ribbon Ruching, \$2.25

30 Better Qualities, various patterns up to \$3.50

This Sale of Wrappers is well worth your attention as the goods are all new and priced very little more than the cost of making alone in this country.

With the above we shall put about 35 Wrappers made of heavier goods suitable for present wear at reduced prices.

We also draw your attention to our display of...

## UNDERSKIRTS

Sale will commence To-Day at 10 a.m. and continue during Saturday

## D. SPENCER

Government Street.

### Money to Loan....

...On Improved Real Estate Secured by First Mortgage.

SWINERTON & ODDY,  
108 Gov't St. Victoria.

## Jersey Cream



Unsurpassed for Home Use,

Hotels and Mining  
Camps

Ask Your Grocer for a can.

TRURO CONDENSED MILK CO.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion  
Disordered Liver  
IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN  
Beecham's Pills are  
Without a Rival

And have the  
LARGEST SALE  
of any Patent Medicine in the World,  
at all Drug Stores.



**Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters.**  
97 Johnson Street.

the Automatic Can Company of B. C. Ltd.  
Vancouver, B. C.



## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page Two.)

correctness of his statement. The conditions were these: A certain lot of warrants were sent up to Government House for His Honor's signature—warrants in connection with the payment for certain works in Kootenay and elsewhere. The workmen were waiting for their money, and as the warrants were not returned, he (Mr. Turner) telephoned up to Government House, representing to the Governor's secretary that a hardship was being done the working people who were waiting for their money, and asking what was being done for the matter.

The reply was that the warrants had not yet been signed, and he was asked to come up and see the Governor in connection with the matter. He did so, and a long interview ensued, in the course of which he went all through the several warrants. What the Governor wanted was details of the work in question—presumably so that he might ascertain if they were works of importance. He seemed quite satisfied, but accepted the suggestion that the auditor-general should go up to Government House and explain the warrants more fully and in detail. The auditor-general did so, and when he returned came to the Mr. Turner, and the attorney-general and the provincial secretary being also there. The auditor-general said: "Why, the Governor suggests that it is unnecessary for him to sign these warrants, or any warrants, as it is not done in Canada nor yet in Ontario."

Naturally the members of the government were surprised at this, and the Attorney-General looking up the fact found that it distinctly specified that the governor must sign all warrants. Shortly after this the ministers themselves interviewed the governor when he repeated his contention that the signing of the warrants was unnecessary if the expenditures had been properly passed by the legislature and vouched for by the Auditor-General. With reference to these special warrants and the Attorney-General's connection therewith, the position was this: If a warrant were taken to the Auditor-General and he should say: "I do not think there is a vote to provide for this, or this expenditure comes properly under the head of a certain vote," the matter might then be submitted to the Attorney-General and his decision. But in any case, the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor to the warrant was a necessity.

Then the Governor raised yet another point that had already been spoken of in the house. He said that the government had misappropriated some seven hundred dollars out of the vote for destitute poor and sick. He (Mr. Turner) could not agree that the fact was that there had been a vote on the estimates, as there had been for years, to relieve the destitute poor and sick. This vote was distributed for the relief of cases of suffering or sickness as they arose throughout the province. There had been established at Westminster a woman's hospital, in addition to the general hospital, which received annually from the province, but which did not make much of the treatment of women patients. To provide for this, a number of charitable ladies in Westminster obtained a suitable building and established a hospital for the care of women. It was an admirably conducted institution but could not be put on the estimates for a direct vote as it was in a manner denominational. The women in charge made the best arrangements possible but could not raise quite enough to keep their hospital clear of debt, and so they came to the government, pointing out their position and also emphasizing that they took in all classes and creeds of destitute poor and sick. They asked that the government help them, and the government did what was possible to assist them in discharging their debt. He contended that this vote had been most properly applied—the warrant having been made out and the money sent to the hospital. Nothing had been said at the time in regard to it, but a short time after the Governor took up this subject as showing another reason why the government should have been dismissed. All these, however, were after thoughts of the Governor. His reason for this upon which he acted was the reason that expressed upon which the government and to Mr. Beaven—that the government was not supported by the confidence of the people. And how could he know this until after the final election returns were obtainable.

Another point in this regard—the Governor claimed that he (Mr. Turner) had not promptly communicated the result of the election. How could he have done this when he did not know the results until weeks later—on the eve of his departure for England?

If such a principle as the Governor proposed to enunciate were admitted—that the Governor could step in at whatever time he chose, and say "I do not care to wait for the verdict of the people; I will remove a government at my pleasure and put in another," if this were admitted, where would the constitutional rights of the people begin? The subversive of the constitution was distinct: the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, a distortion and a usurpation of the rights guaranteed by the constitution, that all lovers of liberty should uphold with the utmost jealousy.

There was another matter. Eminent constitutional authorities pointed to the fact that when a new government came into existence its first duty was to state its reasons for the dismissal of its predecessors, and assume all responsibility in connection with the change of government. This, the government of to-day should have done. They should have said that they approved and would accept the responsibility for the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in his dismissal of the late ministry, his calling in of Mr. Beaven—passing over the then leader of the opposition—and his final acceptance of that honorable gentleman. This was a most serious question in all its details for the consideration of both sides of the house. It was not a question as to who should or who should not have the reins of power. It was a question as to whether the Lieutenant-Governor should be allowed to step in and usurp the rights of the people in defiance of all constitutional law and precedent. (Applause.)

HON. MR. MARTIN did not intend to follow the honorable leader of the opposition in his lengthy remarks as to the correspondence which took place between himself and the Lieutenant-Governor, because it seemed to him that so far as the present government of British Columbia was concerned, those matters were comparatively immaterial. It certainly was the duty of the government to accept the responsibility for the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct in dismissing the gentleman opposite and in calling upon those who now occupied the treasury benches to accept office. With regard to that matter the government had no hesitation—was in no difficulty—in the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in his dismissal of the gentleman opposite, and he thought that he could show to the house and to

the country that the course pursued was fully justified. The honorable gentleman opposite had said it was the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor not to form any opinion for himself as to the result of the election, but that he must await the pleasure of the government in calling the house together that they might take the verdict of the people by a vote in the house. With this proposition he must take issue. The Lieutenant-Governor was bound to take cognizance of all facts as they came to his knowledge—facts presented to him, as they were, by the press, by means of newspaper reports and other sources of information. This was what the Lieutenant-Governor did, and this was what he had excellent precedent for doing. A similar situation had arisen—practically a similar situation—just after the general elections for the Dominion of Canada in June, 1896, when the Earl of Aberdeen, the Governor-General of Canada, had acted in a manner very closely paralleling the course pursued by the Lieutenant-Governor in the present instance. His Excellency had watched intently, as had all who were interested in politics, the progress of the campaign and its results, and when he had found that the election had gone against his then advisers, he was prompt to take action upon the information that came to him as it did to any other citizen. He sent at once to Sir Charles Tupper and suggested the advisability of his resigning. Sir Charles replied that action might be deferred until the decision in the election was made. He had, however, the matter, but after the recounts, when it was evident that Sir Charles Tupper and his party were left in the minority, His Excellency had proceeded to action very similar to that of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in this case. His Excellency took the decision of the right to assume, His Honor also took the decision of the right to assume, and Sir Charles Tupper would soon resign his position as premier of the country, and for this reason he said that he would not consent to his directing anything but the ordinary routine and absolutely necessary business of the country. This could only mean that in the opinion of His Excellency, Sir Charles Tupper was bound to resign at the earliest possible opportunity, giving place to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the then leader of the opposition. If he should have waited for the government to call parliament together, His Excellency's view of the matter was shown by the opinion drawn up by him and handed to Sir Charles Tupper, in which he stated that he had taken every opportunity to inform himself of the facts and the feeling of the country as expressed at the polls, he found that the government of that day would probably not have a majority, and that in consequence he could not allow it to go on with the business of the country. He then presented a long reply, citing many precedents in support of the position that the government had the right to continue the administration of the affairs of the country until the assembling of parliament. To this action His Excellency made reply that the fact was guided solely by regard to the fact that the result of the election in June had already indicated the defeat of the government. This course was very vigorously objected to by Sir Charles Tupper; its effect was that he was not permitted to exercise what he claimed as his right under English and Canadian parliamentary precedent—to continue.

Whatever you have to say, my friend, Whether witty or grave or gay, Copdence as much as ever you can, And say in the readiest way, And whether you speak on rural affairs, Or matters and things in town, Just take a word of friendly advice—  
 "Well it down."  
 If you go spluttering over an hour, When two or three minutes would do, You better sit speechless and not see, That the broad shows plainly through; So when you have a story to tell, And would like a little renown, To make quite sure your wish, my friend, "Well it down."  
 There was a general laugh on the government side, encouraged by which the member from Revelstoke also felt moved to indict some of his characteristic "poetry" upon the house, and prefaced it by stating that once in his happy boyhood days he had been very fond of woodchuck hunting, in which he had as a fellow conspirator and accomplice a favorite dog.  
 Mr. Speaker did not see quite where the dog and the woodchuck could have anything to do with a question of constitutional law.  
 Mr. Kellie insisted that he was coming to that point. There was one memorable occasion on which his dog had, as he put it, "chewed" into its hole, and had managed just to nip the disappearing game by the tail. Then came a hiatus in the story, so far as the house was concerned, for the member's emotions evidently overcame him, and his voice sank almost to a whisper. It was to be gathered from the context that the dog bit off the woodchuck's caudal appendage and died either of choking or of grief, and the end of the story, by some process all his own, the member evolved the moral that in the resolution before the house the members of the opposition had "bit off more than they could chew." Upon this theme Mr. Kellie had written a poem, which he proceeded to read with pride and dramatic gesture.  
 How the Turners died by  
 Served by the late election cry;  
 And now, being robbed of office pie,  
 They raise the Constitution cry,  
 And want the Governor to fry—  
 But these mean tactics  
 Are all my pie.  
 "Is that written by the Kootenay cow?" asked the member for South East Kootenay, with a shudder and a gasp.  
 "This must stop," shouted Mr. Speaker, emphasizing the order with a suggestion of a good slap.  
 The member for Revelstoke persisted, while members on both sides of the house looked with unspoken entreaty in their eyes toward the chair.  
 Once more the member essayed to proceed with his awful onslaught, while the Speaker forcibly declared that the assassination of literature must proceed.  
 It was then that the member for South East Kootenay came to the rescue of the Alfred Austin of Revelstoke, and once again demonstrated his unquestionable fortitude.  
 "Let him go on, Mr. Speaker," he said; "I can stand it if other honorable members can."  
 And stealing his heart to pity, the sage of Revelstoke completed his deadly work, as follows:  
 The "Kurnel" went to Cassiar,  
 And sniffed defeat from near and far.  
 He pulled his party to the sky,  
 And to the Dutchmen there proclaimed  
 The Turners must be  
 'Twas all my pie.  
 The sergeant-at-arms was seen approaching as he concluded, awaiting the word from Mr. Speaker, so Mr. Kellie took his seat. The business of the country would have been distinctly the act of a government, not sustained by the people, not holding the confidence of the people, and a government acting in opposition and defiance to the well established principles of constitutional government. The true principles of such government called upon these gentlemen to retire from office as soon as possible after the expression of the people. He main-

tained that the Colonial Office report proved and proved conclusively that the only course open to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia as representatives of the crown, whose duty it was to see that the governments represented by them did not transgress the rights of constitutional government or trespass upon the wishes of the people, or exceed the powers granted to them by the people—had been pursued. He could not see that the Lieutenant-Governor had in any way acted or violated any right of the people. He was well aware that it was the custom on a new government assuming office to take upon itself the responsibility for those circumstances that it brought into existence. This assumption of responsibility had been waived at Ottawa because Sir Charles Tupper had at once given notice that he proposed to test the constitutional rights of His Excellency's action. Practically the same position of affairs prevailed here. Mr. Turner and his supporters had said that a test would be made as soon as the house met, and as a matter of fact Mr. Turner had placed on the notice paper the very first day he was in the house a notice of this nature. The government naturally waited for him to bring on his charge when they would present their defence. They had no desire to take the matter out of Mr. Turner's hands, but on the other hand they were quite prepared to assume the responsibility for the course adopted by His Honor in dismissing the late government and calling into existence the present government. As for Mr. Beaven, the episode with which he was connected had come to nothing and was therefore not under consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor could certainly call upon any one he chose and in the present case it would have to be remembered that the situation was somewhat peculiar inasmuch as there appeared to be a tie between the two parties. The government certainly could not ask for another appeal to the people and the only course appeared to be the one His Honor had assumed. In conclusion he might say that he had carefully refrained from dealing with this subject from considering it on any other than strictly constitutional grounds. The reasons influencing His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor primarily had nothing to do with the case. The question was one of constitutionality and the course of His Honor appeared to have been amply supported by the precedent at Ottawa on the occasion of the late general election confirmed and sustained by the Colonial Office. Had a session of parliament been called, the government as he had pointed out would have then been defeated by one vote at their best calculation as soon as a speaker had been chosen.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Elbert, Sonlin, Baker, Booth, Helmecken and McPhillips.

On the conclusion of Mr. McPhillips' remarks Mr. Neil took the floor. He did not take more than a passing moment in giving reasons for the support which he promised to give the course pursued by the Lieutenant-Governor. His object in rising to address the house was not indeed to debate the resolution, but to write a little poetry, which he applied to the junior member for Victoria City, and which he believed to be by that gentleman's favorite poet, Tennyson. The lines ran:

Whatever you have to say, my friend,  
 Whether witty or grave or gay,  
 Copdence as much as ever you can,  
 And say in the readiest way,  
 And whether you speak on rural affairs,  
 Or matters and things in town,  
 Just take a word of friendly advice—  
 "Well it down."

If you go spluttering over an hour,  
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 You better sit speechless and not see,  
 That the broad shows plainly through;  
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also pointed out that both the Premier and the Attorney-General had been very careful to avoid endorsement in calling upon Mr. Beaven—yet this was distinctly part of their duty as anything else—an act that was palpably and undeniably unconstitutional, and bearing out the resolution. If the members voted against the resolution they would necessarily assume the responsibility of endorsing this act, of endorsing the course of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the people they would not support the resolution. In conclusion the leader of the opposition pointed out that as Mr. Booth had said, when Mr. Gladstone, being heavily defeated at the polls, handed in his resignation to the sovereign, he did so with an explicit apology for doing so instead of waiting to take the verdict of the people through the parliament—thereby emphasizing the right of the Premier to meet the parliament and learn his fate in the house.

The division resulted in the negating of the resolution by 21 to 14, Messrs. Pooley and Dunsinuir being absent from the opposition side, the former through illness.

THAT DELAYED RETURN.

Hon. Mr. Hume presented a return of correspondence and agreements between the government and Mackenzie & Mann, asked for on the 30th of January last by resolution of Mr. Helmecken—this being the correspondence which the senior member for Victoria had failed to get into the debate on the custody repudiation bill, and who, having privately obtained it, he had read in the house on Wednesday evening.

The return was received with opposition laughter.

Mr. Higgins inquired as to what the return contained, and as to whether or not it would be printed?

Hon. Mr. Martin replied that a large part consisted of the report of Mr. Gable as to the "resin" trail, and which would already be found printed in the report of the lands and works department. There would be no occasion to print this again.

Mr. Higgins, not yet quite satisfied, asked if there was any additional correspondence—correspondence that had not been included in that printed by private enterprise and introduced by the senior member for Victoria?

Hon. Mr. Martin replied negatively, and the matter dropped.

COAST SETTLEMENTS.

Hon. Mr. Cotton presented a return as to the cost to the province of the settlements at Quatsino, Bella Coola and Cape Scott, and their present populations.

Mr. Helmecken once more asked when he might reasonably expect his long-promised correspondence as to the position of the Songhees reserve matter.

Hon. Mr. Senila replied that if the member would be content with all information save that contained in the one missing letter he might have the return at once.

Mr. Helmecken expressing himself as satisfied with this offer, the matter dropped and the Speaker saw six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening, the house sitting until 12:40, new bills were introduced by message as follows: To amend the Drying Act, to provide for the election of a toll; to grant aid to the Midway-Pentaton railway; and to provide for a loan of \$280,000 for specific purposes.

Third readings were given the bills respecting replying; to amend the Overholding Tenants act; Revelstoke Incorporation act; Village Fire Protection act; and extending the right of the crown to prospect in railway lands. Mr. McPhillips did not allow to move the second reading of his act to amend the placer law, Mr. Speaker holding that the consent of the crown should have first been obtained.

The Women's Franchise bill was presented for second reading by Mr. Ralph Smith, earnestly supported by Mr. Helmecken. The intruder failed to fall in with a request of the Premier that he withhold the measure, and on going to vote the second reading was lost by but 17 to 15. By a misunderstanding Mr. Hall, who had intended to vote for the bill, was recorded against it.

The Railway Subsidies Repeal act was passed by 20 to 13, after debate by Messrs. McPhillips, Higgins, Baker, Elson and Helmecken. The Supreme Court bill was finally adopted and passed with an amendment making it no longer necessary for wigs to be worn in the Supreme Court. The trades and other licenses bill passed its second reading.

DISTRICT FARMERS.

Successful Meeting Held Last Evening at St. Luke's Hall, Cedar 11th Road.

There was a fairly well attended meeting of the Victoria District Farmers' Institute at St. Luke's Hall, Cedar 11th road, last evening. Mr. A. H. Hayward, the president of the institute, was present and the cause of the institute act, it was proposed, he said, to hold meetings throughout the district, and he expressed the hope that the district would be divided as to allow of the district. The application for the admission of the institutes to the farmers generally. Mr. Hayward then read his paper on "Legislation Required for the Development of Agriculture."

Mr. Miller asked whether under the present form of government it was possible for agriculturists to receive the consideration due them. He was of opinion that representative government as it was in England was not adapted to the colony, and outlined a system which, in his opinion, would be more applicable to conditions here. Referring to transportation, he stated that the freight on a carload of stock from Victoria was high and that it was impossible to do business with Eastern breeders. Others present confirmed this statement.

Mr. Yates read a portion of the institute act, and pointed out the good which it would do, and the fact that it was the promising field for work in the immediate neighborhood. He suggested that a branch institute should be formed, so that frequent meetings could be held.

The question of operation on the part of farmers with the view of meeting outside competition was discussed. Mr. Miller advanced a system of warehousing produce as a means of assisting the farmer, and very animated discussion ensued on the advantages which would accrue to farmers from institute work. They would be better informed as to methods of production and would learn to grow their crops at lower cost, and also increase the yield.

Mr. Trace, spoke strongly against Chinese competition, particularly in the growing of vegetables, and contended that the consumers should be educated to refuse the produce and buy the produce of white men, sold in public markets.

Mr. Hayward also spoke against the Chinese and argued that the head of the should be made so high that Chinese could not come into the province, and this could be accomplished by united action on the part of the people.

Mr. Clarke advocated the necessity of a better canvassing and advertising of the district to induce farmers to attend and take part in the meetings.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hayward for his paper at the close of the meeting.

Several members were added to the membership of the institute, including Mr. Yates and Dr. S. P. Pothole.

Diogenes lived in a tub, but you have never heard that there was water in it.

The older a man gets the more he wonders how boys come to know so much.

MANY COMING OUT.

Disappointed Fortune Seekers Returning From Dawson to the Coast.

The steamer Farallon arrived at Seattle on Wednesday night from the North. A severe storm was encountered shortly after leaving Skagway, and continued until Mary island was reached. The weather was so disagreeable that a lay over of one night was necessary at Haines Mission.

J. H. Hathaway, one of the passengers, an old Colorado miner, left Dawson January 26. According to his report, Dawson is very quiet and many people were preparing to come out over the ice.

Del Hart, a well-known mining man of Okanogan, returned from Ketchikan and reports great excitement at that place over a claimant of a rich quartz strike.

He was sent north to examine some properties for a syndicate. Mr. Hart brought down considerable ore, which he will have thoroughly tested.

NOTES FROM CARIBOO.

Preparations for a Busy Mining Season.—Mr. Tingley and Capt. Irving's Joint Enterprise.

Laela Hache, Feb. 19.—We all welcome the near approach of spring. Some bushes along streams are showing signs of life, and buds are forming.

Mr. T. Bell, of Clinton, the well known Indian agent, is on a Northbound trip in connection with Indian affairs.

Quite a number of mining men have already made their appearance in the Cariboo. Major Moore's outfit passed up en route to Manson creek last Friday with a full summer's supplies. They have a valuable proposition on that creek, and intend pushing it hard this coming season; consequently their early start.

Every Northbound stage of late has had its load of passengers, principally miners and mine owners en route to Cariboo, Cassiar and Glinene districts.

Mr. C. H. Unverzagt, a mining expert from Pennsylvania, is in the vicinity of Barkerville and Quesnelle looking over his companies' valuable properties and preparing a report for their owners.

Senator Campbell, of California, is at present in the Horse Fly and Forks of Quesnelle districts looking over properties. The Senator owns the Miocene gravel property, near Forks of Quesnelle, which is a very valuable location. His daughter is with him on a trip for her health.

Mr. Steve Tingley, of Ashcroft, who is in partnership with Capt. Irving, of Victoria, is making a flying trip up the Cariboo road, and is purchasing all the available pack horses in Cariboo for shipment to Atlin district immediately. Mr. Tingley and the Captain have a contract to supply a large number of horses for Atlin. Mr. Tingley is at present sojourning at the 134-Mile House, his shipping headquarters, where he has several hundred head of horses rounded up.

The telegraph operators are kept busy taking in the old Cariboo line must be hot with business.

The Forks of Quesnelle is to have another working mine this coming season. The name of the new company is the Gold and Silver Mining Company. They have a lot of machinery now at Ashcroft awaiting furtherance to the Forks.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

The post office general delivery is open daily from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (except Sundays); registry wicket, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; money order and savings bank from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Street letter boxes are placed throughout the city as follows: Cor. Store and Discovery streets. Cor. Government and Turgis streets. Cor. Quadra and Pandora avenue. Cor. Quadra and Pioneer streets. Cor. Carr and Niagara streets. Cor. Douglas and Pandora avenue. Cor. Fernwood road and Yates streets. Cor. Cook and Port streets. Cor. Main and Quebec streets. Cor. Main and Cadoro Bay roads. Dr. Hotel.

Concert frequently produces a pained expression which passes for goodness. But more profound proof of our lives is why other people don't like us. Society doesn't care for intellect if its owner looks awkward in a dress suit.

Do People Die of Catarrh?

How this Annoying Disease Develops and How It is Cured by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Because doctors do not often report "death from catarrh," people imagine that this disease is not fatal in its results.

But because catarrh usually reaches the lungs before it is called consumption, when in reality it is catarrh of the lungs. There is only a difference of names. Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous lining of the nose and throat, which carries its way along the air passages until it reaches the lungs, and completes its fatal work under the name of consumption.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure heals the ulcers and arrests the disease while yet it can be controlled. It clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and coughs, and completely eradicates the disease from the system.

For in gripe there is no treatment to be compared to the combined use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. While the former clears the head, the latter cures the throat affection and prevents pneumonia; 25 cents, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

B.C. YEAR BOOK, 1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

Cloth.....\$1 50 per copy

Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Diogenes lived in a tub, but you have never heard that there was water in it.

The older a man gets the more he wonders how boys come to know so much.

Diogenes lived in a tub, but you have never heard that there was water in it.

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The older a man gets the more he wonders how boys come to know so much.

Diogenes lived in a tub, but you have never heard that there was water in it.

## Rheumatic Torture

**South American Rheumatic Cure Cures in 1 to 3 Days.**

Solomon Woodworth, of Hope-well Hill, N.B., is rescued from a deplorably helpless condition, induced by the agencies of rheumatism. Mr. Woodworth had contracted rheumatism of the severest form and in a very short time was incapacitated for work—for weeks he could get no rest—suffered the most violent pains in his arms and shoulders—grew worse and felt he could not live, so terrible were his sufferings—his arms became perfectly helpless. He began taking South American Rheumatic Cure—after the second dose he experienced great relief and at the end of three hours every vestige of the pain was gone—the use of his hand and arm returned gradually and he feels altogether like a new man and to-day rejoices in a cure which he proclaims almost a miracle. South American Rheumatic Cure cures in 1 to 3 days every form of rheumatism and neuralgia. Do not suffer longer—it will relieve in six hours.

South American Nerve Soothers the nerves and cures all forms of nervousness.

South American Kidney Cure cures only kidney diseases—relieves in a few hours.

FOR SALE BY DEAN & HIS COOKS AND HALL & CO.

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Of every description.

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 PRESERVED BLOATERS, FRESH HERRINGS.

**JAMS, MARMALADES, & WORCESTER SAUCE.**

MACONCHIE & SONS, LONDON, ENG.

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

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Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Gold dust purchased and every description of Bank Notes manufactured.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.  
 Victoria, B. C. November, 1896.

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This Cut simply suggests to your minds the Stylish Turniture to be seen in our Show-Rooms."

MAHOGANY FINISHED FRAMES  
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 CHAIRS, LOUNGES, &c. in Beautiful and Effective Cloths.

WINDOW AND CORNER SEATS  
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 51 to 55 Fort Street.

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Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.

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# Blue Ribbon Baking Powder

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

## MR. TROTTER RESIGNS.

Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church to Engage in Church Work in Boundary District.

His Letter of Resignation and Reasons for Taking the Step Read Last Evening.

There was quite a surprise in store for the board of deacons of Calvary Baptist church when they met last evening, the secretary, Mrs. W. Grant, reading the resignation of Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, who for four years has occupied the pulpit of that church. The deacons being powerless to take any action, decided to call a meeting of the congregation for next Thursday evening to consider the resignation.

Rev. Mr. Trotter's object in resigning is to engage in church work in the Boundary Creek country and he desires that his resignation take effect on April 1. His letter to the congregation follows:

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 22, 1899.  
To the Members of Calvary Baptist Church: Dear Brothers and Sisters,—I herewith respectfully beg to tender to you my resignation as pastor of Calvary church, resignation to take effect April 1, 1899.

I am, yours affectionately,  
RALPH W. TROTTER.  
Remarks:—I cannot take this step carelessly or without giving the church I love my full confidence. And first I want to put on record the fact that I have enjoyed my pastorate among you; nor is it for any reason in you that I resign. Second, I wish to put on record my appreciation of the loyalty with which you have through these four years supported me in my work; and I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without saying that I never expect to be surrounded by a nobler deaconate than the one you have chosen to serve you in this church.

As we look back upon our work together there are reasons for thankfulness. It has been my joy to have received one-half our present membership into church fellowship. Our Sunday schools have doubled in attendance, and in the home school, religious and social work, the joy of seeing a large proportion of them converted to Christ.

Our finances are in the best condition in the history of the church, being dependent on loose collections, but mainly provided for by the envelope system. The church has developed much of the missionary spirit; last year giving more for the foreign field than in any previous year. Work has been begun among the Japanese of the city, and already thirty-seven are members with us.

Then, too, the church has played no unimportant part in the denominational advancement of the province. Four years ago, when the church was a struggling infant, we were the first to take up the cause of the "foreign field." We both believed then that God had a specific work for us to do—namely:

To organize this province for Baptists. To put our churches then into a true financial basis. To make financial connection between our province and Eastern Canada, and to have a city in the field as superintendent of missions.

To open up new fields, build churches and man them with trained and godly men. There has been time, to what extent you know as well as I.

Now, in all this work the initiative steps have fallen on a few, and have been taken by them; further, in all this work, I have been hampered for lack of men who were willing to take the risks (personal) in opening up new fields; so much so that much ground has been lost to us, e.g., the Skeena.

Now, both Mr. Stockhouse and myself were again and again tempted to undertake this work, but we were always hindered by the absolute necessity of completing the work or organization and source of supply on the Coast. That now has been accomplished, and still the demand for men of a particular kind is short. The Boundary country sends us such a cry for help that no man who can go does refuse. Our board (H. M.) at its executive meeting, and the willingness to risk the financial question in the Boundary country, where there are no churches ready made. I am convinced that if I am to be true to God and my best self, I must not neglect this work. The necessary training during the past four years, and while giving it to me has allowed me to take a part in a work which logically came before the one I now undertake.

Now, regarding Calvary church, there was never a moment in my pastorate when I could better leave than now, and never when I was more needed than now. I am now in a position where I will fill the bill in Calvary church who cannot possibly do the work I am now called to do. Not that you do not need the best men, but the work in the Boundary region requires men of a particular kind, a knowledge of the country, the gift of raising money, great enthusiasm, and the willingness to risk the financial question in the Boundary country, where there are no churches ready made. I am convinced that if I am to be true to God and my best self, I must not neglect this work.

Believe me, yours doing the master's will,  
RALPH W. TROTTER.

NEW CAMPAIGN OPENING.  
Americans Find It Necessary to Take the Offensive in the Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 23.—General Otis today called the war department as follows: "There were determined efforts to burn the city last night. Buildings were fired in three different sections of the city. The fires were controlled by the troops after severe labor. A considerable number of incendiaries were shot and a few soldiers wounded. Early this morning a large body of insurgents made a demonstration on McArthur's front near Calocan, and were repulsed. The damage to property by fire last night will probably amount to half a million dollars."

Every report that comes to the war department goes to convince the officials that an offensive campaign must be immediately assumed in the Philippines. This is no longer a matter of choice but of necessity, against which the officials say sentimental considerations cannot stand. In their opinion the lives and health of American troops now in the neighborhood of Manila depend upon the initiation of such a campaign.

A woman mourns her mother-in-law deeply when black is becoming to her.

## RING EVENTS.

Bids for Fitzsimmons-Jeffries Contest—Australians in Arkansas—Glasgow Fight Stopped.

New York, Feb. 22.—Martin Julian, manager for Bob Fitzsimmons who some days ago was asked to extend the time for the receiving of bids for the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight until March 6, and who at first refused, has sent the following telegram to Dave Holland of this city: "On account of the death of Brady's boy and his desire to be in New York when the club is selected for the contest, I am willing to extend time limit on bids until March 6. This change, however, must not interfere with the date of the contest."

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 22.—This afternoon Australian Jimmy Ryan defeated Australian Billy McCarthy in the twelfth round.

Glasgow, Feb. 22.—Two thousand persons gathered this evening to witness the championship fight between Bobby Dibbs, the Minneapolis colored boxer, and Pat Macdonald. In the first round the police interfered and arrested both combatants. A scene of great excitement ensued.

VANCOUVER LIBERALS AGREE.  
Deadman's Island Deal All Right and the Senate Must Go.

From Our Own Correspondent.  
Vancouver, Feb. 23.—Two monster petitions are to be presented to the council on Monday night, one in favor of leasing Deadman's island and one against.

A number of Liberals met last night to discuss the matter. Most of those present were in favor of leasing the island. A resolution was also passed favoring the abolition of the Canadian senate. Mr. Ludgate to-day challenges Alderman Skinner to give the name of the person who attempted to bribe him. He denies having authorized any one to approach anybody in Vancouver for the purpose of bribery. Mr. Maxwell also takes a firm stand. "How preposterous," he says, "to charge us with bribing an alderman when with the lease in our possession, we were supremely indifferent to how aldermen voted."

A CATTLE DEALER'S VIEWS.  
Arrangements for More Shipments of Beef Cattle From the Northwest.

Mr. John Wilson, of Ashcroft, one of British Columbia's largest dealers in stock, is at the Oriental. Speaking of the cattle trade, Mr. Wilson stated last evening that the past winter has been a pretty good one for stock-raisers. The season has been severe in some parts, but everywhere there is lots of food, and there are no such conditions as are reported from the American side of the boundary, where cattle in places are dying from starvation. In the British district no stabling has been done as far as known, but here the ranges are more extensive and the weather is milder. However, fat cattle are now very scarce on the upper country ranges, and Coast buyers have to look further east for their beef.

According to Mr. Wilson, they have already completed arrangements to get their supplies from the Northwest. This means the shipping of 2,000 head or more to Vancouver and Victoria before the grass feed animals begin to come in. In Mr. Wilson's opinion cattle can be fattened cheaper in the Northwest than in British Columbia. Owing to the low prices for beef in England last fall there are now a great many cattle available, but had conditions been reversed, British Columbians might have paid pretty handsomely for their beef this spring. Mr. Wilson believes the herds of the upper country are diminishing through the big demand of the Coast cities in late years. There are not so many stock raisers, and those in the business are wintering more cattle than a few years ago.

ALGER IN DISFAVOR.  
Head of War Department May Be Asked to Resign.

New York, Feb. 23.—The Herald and World today published stories from Washington telling of rumors whispered in administration circles that Secretary Alger may resign within two weeks, either voluntarily or at the demand of President McKinley. It is said the relations between the President and Secretary of War are very strained, and the latter has abandoned the proposed trip to the West Indies because of the difficulty of getting those he desired to go with him. It is believed that with the departure of Mr. Alger would disappear a large portion of the opposition to the army reorganization bill.

BERESFORD'S PROGRESS.  
British Admiral the Guest of Honor at Great Banquet in New York.

New York, Feb. 23.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford was the guest of honor to-night at a dinner given by the American Asiatic Association. Covers were laid for two hundred persons. Among the distinguished guests present were General Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, D. Parker Morgan, former Mayor Abraham S. Hewitt, Mr. Percy Sanderson, Mr. Charles E. Adams, Brayton Ives, President Hendricks of the Union National Bank and President Langdon of the Central National Bank. Representatives of the China and Japan Trading Company and other prominent houses engaged in Eastern trade, were present. The speakers were President Frazer, Rev. Parker Morgan, Lord Beresford and Whitelaw Reid.

TORONTO UNDER WATER.

Toronto, Feb. 23.—Several ice jams formed in the river yesterday and last night. A big flood occurred on the low ground from Rosedale to Queen street, from four to six feet deep. The Canadian Pacific track was covered, and trains out of the city had to go around by the junction.

## BAD MAN FROM TORONTO.

With a Roll of Seventy Dollars He Cut Up Great Capers in New York.

New York, Feb. 23.—A well-dressed man, exhibiting some jewellery and wearing a fur-lined overcoat, with a close-cropped vandyke beard, was arraigned before Magistrate Dwyer in the Westside police court this morning. He had been arrested on a charge of larceny at thirty-fourth street and eighth avenue, while quarrelling with a cabman. In company with a woman the man had been riding in the cab since 2 o'clock and then refused to pay. The man refused to give his name and address when asked on a charge of intoxication. A tiny silver-plated No. 5 shooting revolver was found on him when searched, and an additional charge of carrying concealed weapons was made against him.

In the police court the prisoner was persuaded to tell his name. He said he was Arthur J. Richards, 35 years old, of 130 West Wellington street, Toronto. When asked his occupation he said, "Damn fool."

Richards almost continually overstepped courtroom regulations for prisoners, and when reprimanded would howl mockingly. He was fined \$3 on each of the two charges against him and the revolver was confiscated. The cabman was in court and threatened another charge against Richards unless he was paid the fee, and got \$5. Richards then left the courtroom with the remainder of his roll of \$70.

HOSMER JOINS THE BOARD.  
Quebec, Feb. 23.—Charles R. Hosmer, manager of the C. P. R. telegraphs, has been elected a director of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, to succeed the late G. H. Dunn, of Quebec.

OIL MAN DEAD.  
Kingsville, Ont., Feb. 23.—Edward E. Harris, general manager of the Standard Oil and Oil Co., of Essex county, died at his home here this morning, aged 38.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.  
To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door, pull down the hook or the inner door once and let it go; remain at the box to direct the firemen.

All the fire halls are connected with telephone 538.  
3-Birdsge Walk and Superior street, James Bay.  
4-Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.  
5-Michigan and Menzies streets, James Bay.  
6-Menzies and Nisagara streets, James Bay.  
7-Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.  
8-Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.  
9-Dallas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.  
10-Vancouver and Burdette avenue.  
11-Dundas and Humboldt streets.  
12-Humboldt and Rupert streets.  
13-Fort and Government streets.  
14-Yates and Wharf streets.  
15-Fort and Government streets.  
16-Douglas st. between Fort and View.  
17-No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.  
18-View and Blanchard streets.  
19-Fort and Quandra streets.  
20-Yates and Cook streets.  
21-Yates and Fernwood streets.  
22-Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.  
23-Cadboro and Richmond roads.  
24-Quandra and Pandora streets.  
25-Chatham and Blanchard streets.  
26-Cadboro and Cook streets.  
27-Douglas and Discovery streets.  
28-Government and Princess streets.  
29-King and Second street.  
30-Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.  
31-Oaklands Fire Hall.  
32-Cornwall and Store streets.  
33-Discovery and Store streets.  
34-John and Bridge streets.  
35-Catharine street, Victoria West.  
36-Spruill and Douglas roads.  
37-Douglas street and Burnside road.

The intimate relations of Japan and the United States are illustrated in the formation of a Harvard club in the capital of the oriental empire. At the organization there were 24 Harvard men present—12 Japanese and 12 Americans.

Three municipalities—Chamonix, Les Houches and St. Gervais—are fighting the Swiss cantons for the ownership of the top of Mount Blanc and the right to let concessions to speculators for the entertainment of tourists. The old maps only mark divisions on the lower part of the mountain.

Whatever is in style is right. Talent knows what to do; tact knows what not to do.

By order,  
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., 14th day February, 1899.

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Telephone 33.  
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VICTORIA, B. C.

"FOUR CROWN"  
Scotch Whisky  
AGENTS  
TURNER, BEETON & CO

## Notice of Annual Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Dardanelles Mining & Milling Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.  
Proxies for voting at the said meeting must be deposited with the Secretary at least 72 hours before the time for holding the meeting.  
FRED. PETERS, Secretary.

## FOR MEN ONLY!

45 JOHNSON ST.

Until new premises are completed we will make men's clothing at prices that defy Eastern competition.

A call will convince you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Thomas Bros.  
and Grant.  
CUSTOMS BLANKS

All the New Forms Required by  
the New Customs Regulations  
Are to be had at the office of  
THE COLONIST in any  
quantity desired

Applications for the Position  
of City Engineer

Applications for the position of City Engineer and Water Works Engineer for the Corporation of the City of Victoria will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 15th day of March next at 1 p.m.

Applications to be accompanied by testimonials, references, etc., which will be returned to the unsuccessful applicants. For this purpose each applicant will state the address to which, in the event of his application not being accepted, he desires his monials to be sent.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to reject any or all applications. The salary attached to the position will be \$208.33 1-3 per month.

By order,  
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., 14th day February, 1899.

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## The Victoria Wharf & Warehouse Co.,

—LIMITED—

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

## FIRST ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the first day of March next. Interest thereon ceases on the last day of March next. Sixty debentures numbers:

1	122	205	270	351	426
6	127	209	279	359	431
16	140	212	281	363	436
20	152	214	282	373	444
82	153	221	284	395	470
86	156	232	292	397	476
94	157	235	293	401	481
104	158	242	294	403	484
118	188	259	322	420	535
120	194	268	325	424	538

Sixty debentures at \$500 each \$30,000. The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 1st day of March next on presentation at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

Countersigned,  
JAMES H. LAWSON, JR.,  
Victoria, B.C., Notary Public.  
Victoria, B.C., 1st February, 1899.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS,  
ENGINEER  
Is prepared to supply and erect in working order  
Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery  
by the best makers. Hand, power and steam rock drills a specialty.  
Office, No. 14 Board of Trade Bldg., Victoria. P.O. Box 641.

Re Catherine Medana  
Deceased.  
In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.  
In Probate.

In the estate and effects of Catherine Medana, of the City of Victoria, B. C., widow, deceased, intestate.  
Pursuant to an order made by Mr. Justice Drake on the 18th day of January, A.D. 1899, I, the undersigned, was appointed Administrator of the estate and effects of the above named deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay their indebtedness to me, and all persons having any claim against the estate of the said deceased are to send the same with particulars thereof, to me, with proper vouchers therefor.

E. M. JOHNSON,  
No. 6 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.  
Victoria, B. C., February 6th, 1899.  
Post office address, box No. 188.

Re John Sylvester Bowker  
Of Oak Bay, Victoria District,  
Deceased.  
In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.  
IN PROBATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 18th day of January, A.D. 1899, I, Mary Bowker, was appointed the administrator of the estate and effects of the said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay to me, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send the same, with the particulars, to me, at the office of  
E. M. JOHNSON,  
No. 6 Broughton Street,  
Victoria, B. C.  
Post-office address, Box No. 188.

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17 Moss Street, Victoria, B. C.

Boarding and day school for girls. Kindergarten. Primary classes for young children.  
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15 Broad St. - Victoria  
Next door Drilard Hotel.

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## Handy List of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.  
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.  
CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.  
CHRISTIE & LEWIS—100 Fort street. All orders promptly attended to.

DRAYMAN.  
JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 110 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.  
CHAS. HAYWARD, 62 Government street.  
T. STOREY—Funeral director and embalmer. 90 Johnson street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.  
R. LITTLE—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Window glass and Wall Paper.

HARDWARE.  
SIDNEY SHORR, hardware, tinware, sporting goods, paints and oils, 134-136 Government street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

HOTELS.  
CLARENCE—The only first-class European hotel in the city. Corner Yates and Douglas streets. A. R. McDonald, prop. OCCIDENTAL—\$1 to \$1.50 per day. Under management of J. H. Porter.

IRONWORKS.  
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, foundries, supplies, etc. 17-19 Work street. Tel. 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.  
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.  
BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS.  
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.  
STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PLUMBERS.  
S. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.  
MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; Views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fitting store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and



